

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.
Important Revelations of Affairs in the Confederacy.

WASHINGTON, March 23.

Information has been placed in my hands touching several points of great importance in regard to the rebellion, its military strength, its condition, the opinion and hopes of its political and military leaders, and the judgment of one of its most prominent men upon the possibilities and terms of peace. Without comment of mine, I submit them to you, with the single remark that for every fact I am about to state there is unimpeachable authority, and that these statements bear, in themselves, evidence of their authenticity and credibility.

First, as to the military strength of the Confederacy. The figures which I give do not date later than February 4, 1865, at which date they were not merely accurate, but were compiled from the official records of the Confederate War Department.

On the 4th of February, 1865, the entire available force of the Confederacy was 152,000 men. They were distributed as follows:

Lee's army.....	64,000
Bragg, including Hoke's division.....	9,000
Beauregard and Hardee.....	22,000
Dick Taylor, D. H. Hill, and Howell Cobb.....	5,000
West of Mississippi.....	50,000
Total.....	152,000

The 22,000 under Beauregard and Hardee include the late army of Hood, and all the forces which evacuated Savannah and Charleston. The 9,000 of Bragg include all the garrison of Wilmington. These 31,000 men constitute the bulk of the army now under Johnston in North Carolina, with such additions as have lately been made. The 7,000 under Taylor, Hill, and Cobb, are, or were, scattered through Georgia, Alabama, and Mississippi, part of them constituting the present garrison of Mobile.

Of Hood's army the following is a correct numerical statement:

Entered Tennessee.....	47,000
Came out.....	17,000
Net loss of that campaign.....	30,000

In East Tennessee and West Virginia there were, in February, but 4,500 men altogether, and the greater part of them were transferred March 1st, and thereabout, to Lynchburg.

GEN. LEE'S TESTIMONY.

A committee of the rebel Senate was engaged, early in the present year, in an inquiry into the condition of the Confederacy. Among the witnesses summoned before them was Gen. Lee, and the following are extracts from his testimony, on the 24th of January, 1865:

Question—By Senator Hunter—What is your opinion as to evacuating Richmond, and withdrawing the army to North Carolina?

Answer—In my opinion it would be a bad movement. The Virginia troops would not go to North Carolina; they would go home. Question—Do you think we have troops enough for the next campaign?

Answer—I do not. We cannot last till winter.

Question—What do you think of the policy of arming 200,000 negroes?

Answer—If we are to carry on the war, that is the least of evils; but in such an event the negroes must have their liberty.

Question—Do you think we could succeed by putting the negroes into the field?

Answer—That would depend on circumstances. We could at least carry on the war for another year.

Question by Senator Hill—What is the sentiment of the army in relation to peace?

Answer—It is almost unanimous for peace. The men will fight longer if necessary, but they believe we cannot continue the war through another campaign.

Question by Senator Graham—What is your individual opinion on the subject of peace?

Answer—I think the best policy is to make peace on the plan proposed by Mr. Stephens. The people and the country ought to be saved further sacrifices.

Question by Senator Walker—If peace be not made before spring, will you consent to take command of all the armies of the Confederacy, with unlimited powers?

Answer—I will take any position to which my country assigns me, and do the best I can, but I do not think I can save the cause now. No human power can save it. Had I been assigned such a place one year ago, I could have made our condition better than it now is.

Question by Senator Orr—You think, then, General, that the best solution of our difficulties is to make peace on the Stephens plan?

Answer—Yes; that is the best policy now. I think the army and the people ought to be saved if all else is lost.

DESERTERS FROM THE REBEL ARMY.

From records in the Adjutant and Inspector General's Office, it appears that from the 1st of October, 1864, to February 4, 1865, 72,000 men had deserted from the Confederate armies east of the Mississippi. During Price's recent invasion of Missouri, nearly all the Missourians in his army deserted, and he lost during the campaign 19,500 men.

HOOD'S ARMY.

A distinguished Confederate officer from Georgia, February 6th, said that the remnant of Hood's army was nothing more than a mob of demoralized soldiers. He saw the men pass through Montgomery, Alabama, on their way to Branchville, North Carolina.

UNIONISTS AT THE SOUTH.

The following is a list of Senators, Representatives, and other public men throughout the South, who are in favor of reconstruction on the basis of the Union and the Constitution:

VIRGINIA.
Senator.—A. T. Caperton.
M. C.—Thos. S. Gholson, William C. Rives, John B. Baldwin, Fayette McMullen, Samuel Miller, Ex-Gov. H. A. Wise, John M. Botts, Wm. J. Goggins.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Senators.—Wm. A. Graham, Wm. B. Dorch, M. C.—Robt. R. Badger, Jas. W. Leach, Jas. Turner, Jas. G. Rumsey, I. W. Leach, T. C. Fuller, John A. Gilmer, W. W. Holden, and Governor Vance.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Senator.—Jas. L. Orr.
M. C.—W. W. Boyce.

MISSISSIPPI.

Senators.—H. V. Johnson, B. H. Hill.
M. C.—M. H. Blandford, Clifford Anderson, J. T. Shoemaker, James M. Smith, George N.

Lester, H. P. Bell, Warren Aikin, Governor Brown, J. S. Whitaker, Josiah Hill, Judge Linton Stephens, Judge A. R. Wright, V. A. Gas-kil, H. B. Waugh, Lewis Tubb.

ALABAMA.

Senators.—R. W. Walker, Robt. Jamison.
M. C.—Thos. J. Foster, W. R. Smith, David Closson, Gov. Watts, Jere Clemens, Ex-Senator Fitzpatrick, Representative Parsons.

MISSISSIPPI.

Senator.—J. W. C. Watson.
M. C.—J. A. Orr, O. R. Smighton, W. D. Holder, and Ex-Gov. Matthews.

FAILURE OF NEGOTIATIONS.

Ex-Senator C. C. Clay returned lately from his mission to England, with intelligence that his efforts were a complete failure. England would have nothing to do with the Confederacy.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

On Monday, February 6th, after the peace commissioners had returned from Fortress Monroe, Senator Johnson, of Georgia, visited Mr. Jefferson Davis, and held a conversation with him, of which the following is the substance, as reported subsequently by Mr. Johnson:

Senator Johnson—Well, Mr. Davis, your peace mission has failed?

Davis—Yes; I knew it would. And I hope now the reconstructionists will fight Lincoln instead of fighting me.

Johnson—But Mr. Lincoln, it seems, was not opposed to making peace with the States. He only refused to recognize the Confederate Government.

Davis—H'm, h'm, h'm.

Johnson—I see, Mr. Davis, that you have withdrawn all the troops from Georgia into Carolina and Virginia. What are the people of Georgia to do for protection?

Davis—The people of Georgia have followed the counsels of Gov. Brown and Mr. Stephens, and they must now protect themselves.

Johnson—Very well, Mr. President; if you can do without the people of Georgia, the people of Georgia can do without you.

Whereupon, *ex abrupto* by different doors Davis and Johnson.

MORE ABOUT PEACE.

When Mr. Stephens came back from Fortress Monroe, he said to his friends that he was not disappointed at the failure of his mission; that he knew before he started it would fail. He was now satisfied that Mr. Lincoln would not make peace with Davis on any terms, but he was more sanguine than ever that peace was within the reach of the country. He was quite certain we should have peace, and an honorable peace, before May 1, 1865. This result, he declared, was in the hands of the people, and if the people desire peace, neither Davis nor any other man, nor set of men, could prevent it.

WHAT PRESIDENT LINCOLN SAID.

The substance of Mr. Lincoln's language, as reported by Mr. Stephens, was that he could not treat with Davis as the leader of a rebellion. The so-called Government of the Confederate States could not be acknowledged. That he could not treat with the States while they confessed allegiance to and formed a part of that Government. But that he was willing to treat with the States separately, or with any number of them, on the basis of the Union and the Constitution. That if peace were restored, he would do all in his power to remit those pains and penalties to which individuals had subjected themselves by rebellion against the Government. That in no circumstance would he recognize the independence of the Confederacy, or treat with it as a separate power. That he could not enter into any truce or armistice with Davis as (so-called) President of those States.

DAVIS' INSTRUCTIONS.

He was substantially as follows:
1st. That negotiations shall be conducted as between two independent nationalities.
2d. That pending the negotiations an armistice of ninety days shall be proclaimed. These instructions were communicated to Mr. Lincoln, but were not entertained as a basis of negotiation.

WHAT MR. STEPHENS THOUGHT.

Stephens thought that the negotiations might form a basis for declarations by Mr. Lincoln in his inaugural on the 4th of March, and that the President would then proclaim a plan which would be generally accepted by the States as a basis of settlement. He (Mr. Stephens) looks upon any further effort by the Confederate Government toward negotiations, or to carry on the war, as futile, and unjust to the people and the States. In a word, he considers the functions of the Confederate Government at an end.

STEPHENS' PLAN FOR PEACE.

Stephens proposed:
First—Let President Lincoln issue an address to the army and people of the South, embodying in that address what he has before said as to peace, and also what passed at his interview with the Commissioners.

Second—Agree to appoint Commissioners on the part of the United States to meet State Commissioners on the part of such States as desire to meet at Nashville, Louisville, or Cincinnati, in April or May, to consult as to a peace, on the basis of such States returning to the Union upon the sole condition of obedience to the Constitution and laws of the republic.

Third—An election by such States as shall send Commissioners to that convention, of Senators and Representatives to the Congress of the United States, to enter such Congress upon equal terms with other members of it, and such States to have equality on the floor of Congress with other States. Mr. Stephens believed this plan would secure the approbation of North Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, and perhaps of South Carolina and Virginia. He was quite sure it would command the assent of at least six States. In present circumstances, he might reasonably hope it would be still more generally adopted.

A Blow Well Aimed.

Gen. Grant has no intention of fighting useless battles. Bloody and reckless as he has been thought, his plans are always based on a determination to arrive at victory and peace at the shortest and best route. Hence he always has his eyes upon the enemy's lines of communication, and when he throws his armies upon these he knows that he is doing more to bring success to his arms than a battle could. Having in his campaigns in Virginia and by means of those of Sherman in the Carolinas shut up Lee's army in Richmond, and virtually put them under siege, he has no idea of allowing them to escape, or of allowing them to furnish the rebels by illegal passage through our own lines those supplies which he has now prevented them from obtaining by any other means.

The Singleton tobacco affair enabled him to strike an effectual blow at this business in a manner so quiet as to elicit universal approbation. Since then the rebels have

made fresh efforts to negotiate for the sale of tobacco or cotton for bacon, and this has brought out a general order from Grant suspending all trade with the portions of Virginia which are within the rebel lines, and ordering the seizure of any goods which parties may attempt to pass thither. This is a vigorous blow struck at the right time, and by a man who knows thoroughly what he is about. We can readily believe, as the telegraphic dispatch informs us, that it has created the greatest consternation among contractors, speculators, and others, whose vast calculations of profits on this nefarious trade it has spoiled. It is, perhaps, idle to waste indignation upon such persons, and yet we cannot repress an expression of detestation for those who at such a time as this, when the rebellion is convulsed and gasping for breath, would seek to furnish it with the means of gathering new life. To such men the lives of our gallant soldiers count as nothing against the money they are in pursuit of. But Grant has made up his mind to bring us a victorious close to this war, and to that end is fully prepared to fight not only the rebel enemy at the South, but their insidious allies.—*Phil. American.*

Struck Ile.

The oil fever gives rise to some humorous features of human nature. We cannot vouch for the utter truthfulness of the following, but have received it as genuine:

"A couple of gentlemen of means were for a long time desirous of investing their spare cash in some of the oil enterprises of the age. The stocks of those in full blast or successful operation were held so high that the gentlemen concluded to risk an investment in one 'under the hammer,' or well in process of boring. The agent of the new concern had his place of business in Wall street, New York; the property was in the oil region of Western Pennsylvania.

On making the twentieth or final call upon the broker, to inquire more fully into the matter, a lad stepped in and handed the agent a telegram message. Hastily glancing at it, he said: 'Gentlemen, I give you just three minutes to accept or decline my offer for the property.' The two heads went together, two tongues spoke two sentences, and turning, they notified the broker that the property was their own. The money was paid, the stocks transferred, when one of the gentlemen said to the agent: 'Have you any objection to the showing of that telegram message?' 'Certainly not,' said the bland agent, and taking it, they read:

"PETROLEUM BAYOU,
"January —, 65.
"Paraffine Candle, Esq.:

"Bored eight feet, struck a sperm whale's head, spouting oil at the rate of fifteen barrels per minute.

SPEERM KEROSENE,
Agent."

It is needless to say that the fortunes of our two friends were made.—*Providence Press.*

Falling to Pieces.

The material from which to recruit the rebel armies is not exhausted, but it has become exceedingly difficult to gather or to hold it, and every advance made by our armies, and every State overrun or cut off, seems to make the bonds looser. The supplies of provisions are not exhausted, but it has become exceedingly difficult to gather them or to transport them to the army, and the available district is rapidly becoming narrower. They have skill and material to manufacture arms, but their shop has been greatly disturbed by our occasional occupation of most of the places where they were located, and it has become hard to find a safe place for them.

The Confederacy is not exhausted, but it is falling to pieces. The rebellion is not sustained by the spirit of the mass of the people, but by forcing them into the army, and by seizing their produce for military supplies. The narrowing of the district subject to their power cuts off so much of their conscription and impressment. It liberates the people, and gives them control of their property. Jefferson Davis admits this in his recommendation to the Congress of Confederates to authorize him to seize gold from those within their lines, or in the vicinity of them. This shows what a blessing it is to Southern people to be within our lines.

The Confederate leaders reiterate their eternal resolution, but their power is slipping away from them, and the Southern people, although they may not give in their submission to the Government, while the war may yet have vicissitudes, freely accept relief from their conscription and impressment wherever they can get it.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

Death of the Duke de Morny.

The Duke de Morny, whose death is reported by the advices of the Australasian, was born at Paris, the 23d of October, 1811. His family and parentage are matters of conjecture, though he is generally understood to be the illegitimate child of Queen Hortense, the mother of Louis Napoleon, and thus a half-brother of the Emperor. His precocious intelligence caused Talleyrand on one occasion to say, "This little gentleman will be a minister some day." In 1832, M. de Morny received a commission in the first regiment of lanciers. He served with distinction in Africa, under the late Duke of Orleans, and under the command of General Changarnier, took part in the campaign of Moscow, and the first campaign of Constantinople, in the latter of which he was wounded. Retiring from the army in 1833, and being possessed of independent means, he devoted himself to industrial and economical questions, buying a large manufactory for the production of sugar from beet-root. In 1842 he was returned to the Chamber of Deputies by the electors of Puy-de-Dome. After the revolution of 1848, he at first kept aloof from politics, but in 1849 he was again returned by his former constituency to the Legislative Assembly, when he at once identified himself with the policy of Louis Napoleon. During the coup d'état he was one of the few who were in the confidence of the Emperor. He was appointed on the same day (December 2, 1851) Minister of the Interior, which position he resigned in January, 1852, on the question of the confiscation of the Orleans property. In 1854 he was appointed President of the Corps Legislatif. He represented France at the Court of Russia during the coronation of Alexander II, and married at the same time a Russian princess. In 1855 he was made member of the Privy Council.

Josh Billings says: "Tew bring up a child in the way he should go—travel that way yourself."

The Fight at Bentonville—Gen. Sherman's Congressional Order.

General Sherman has issued the following congratulatory order to his army:

HEADQUARTERS MIL. DIV. OF THE MISS.,
IN THE FIELD, NEAR BENTONVILLE, N. C.,
March 22, 1865.

The General commanding announces to the army that yesterday it beat on its own ground the concentrated armies of our enemy, who has fled in disorder, leaving his dead, wounded, and prisoners in our hands, and burning his bridges in his retreat. On the same day, Major General Schofield from Newbern, entered and occupied Goldsboro, and Major General Terry, from Wilmington, laid a pontoon bridge and crossed the Neuse river; and our campaign has resulted in a glorious success, after a march of nearly five hundred miles, over swamps and rivers deemed impassable, at the most inclement season of the year, drawing our supplies from a poor and wasted country, and we have reached our destination in good health and condition.

(Signed)
W. T. SHERMAN,
Maj. Gen. Com.

The Herald's Goldsboro correspondent says: During Sunday's fight Gen. Slocum sent four messages to Sherman that the left wing had been pounced upon by Johnston's entire army, and asked for assistance. Gen. Sherman moved troops rapidly forward. At daybreak on the morning of the 20th, Hazen's division, the 15th division of the 20th corps, and Blair's 14th corps reported. The 15th division had marched all night. General Howard's and Blair's corps came upon the right by way of Cox's bridge. Johnston's army outnumbered Slocum two to one. The enemy abandoned the line lost and took up one further South, yet not exactly uncovering the road to Goldsboro, over which the left wing must travel, and Slocum again moved up and faced the new line. Hazen's division went in on the right, and the connection was completed during the afternoon of the 20th. Logan's 20th corps pressed up to the front, while Gen. Mower's division, of Blair's corps, attacked and carried a couple of lines of the right. They penetrated to a point where they could hear our wounded rebel hospitals cheer, when they were stopped by darkness. On Monday night Johnston's army retreated. Logan's corps went into Bentonville and brought off a large number of wounded left by the enemy in his hasty flight.

One of the block-house guns lost in the fight of Sunday was recovered in the woods. The rebel statements show their loss to be five thousand killed and wounded. Some of Johnston's troops marched forty miles the day before the fight, coming from beyond Smithfield. That General's plan was, as he explained it to his troops when he and Hardee rode around the lines on Sunday to strike one of Slocum's corps and crush it while Wade Hampton held the others off. General Slocum was to be decoyed into Bentonville, met only by a small force of cavalry, when the infantry were to spring on him. Hood's North Carolina troops, Cheatham's and S. D. Lee's Tennessee troops, and Hardee's Charleston troops were all that fought us, estimated at thirty-five thousand men. It may console them to know that they were whipped by nine brigades of infantry, one of cavalry, and five batteries of artillery.

To-day, the left wing entered Goldsboro, passing in review before General Sherman, Slocum, and Schofield, and the rest. Three-fifths of the men were barefooted, and but very few complete pair of pants were exhibited. They marched as lightly and rapidly as they did when they left Atlanta, and were looking just as cheerful.

Government Office-Holders—The Tenure of Office.

The determination, which Mr. Lincoln is said to have announced, not to make any removals amongst his subordinates in office, except for incompetency or misconduct, will be a source of sincere satisfaction for everybody who has any regard for the efficiency of the public service. In fact, one of the reasons which attracted the people in retaining Mr. Lincoln himself for a second term, forbids all changes which can possibly be avoided amongst those who serve under him.

It is generally recognized by the public that our administrative system must be adapted to the altered circumstances of the country and the Government. No such task as the management of our affairs has now become, can it be generally admitted, be performed by the sort of machine which, in the good old days of Pierce and Buchanan, was run by politicians partly for the benefit of the public, but mainly for their own excitement. Before the war, officers of the General Government were burdened with duties so few and simple, that it is scarcely an exaggeration to say, that their chief use was to keep party organizations together by furnishing prizes to the "workers." At this moment, although the National Administration has by no means the multitude of responsibilities which devolve on the Government of a first-class power in which there is no infusion of the Federal element, these responsibilities are still so numerous and heavy that the most perfect system that can possibly be devised, and put into force, will fall short of what is necessary to meet them.

The very first change that is required in the old organization, is the substitution of permanence in office for the absurd and almost criminal practice of "rotation." It is something to secure such an approach to this as is furnished by the retention of the same incumbents through the two terms of the same administration. We do not despair of seeing the day when all the lower offices of Government will be held by persons who will not be removed even on a change of administration, and when every party will have sufficient regard for the public interest to content itself with such prizes as the heads of departments, foreign embassies, collectorships of ports, &c., and to leave the minor employees unmolested. It will probably be sometime before the unfortunate country will be treated with any such consideration, or before it will itself be sufficiently alive to the necessity of such a change to insist upon it; but that it will, eventually, we have no doubt.

We have still a great many things to learn in the working of the democratic apparatus, and it is quite evident that one of the things we have not discovered is, the best mode of securing the dependence of the Executive on the people, without converting the public service into a bureau of refuge for party hacks. We have tried in the Federal administration the plan of turning out every officer, from the janitor to the President, once in four years, and it cannot be said it has worked well. We have tried in this State the plan of electing every officer, judge included, for short terms, and this has certainly not worked well.

What we ought to try and find out now, is how few officers we may change at short periods, without lessening the popular control over the administration. Considering

the confusion, uncertainty, turmoil and corruption attendant on frequent elections, it will be generally agreed that the fewer changes the better. The greater the number of officials whom we can retain during good behavior, with good pay, a prospect of promotion, and of a provision for their old age, the more honesty, respectability, experience and skill we shall be able to command for the management of our affairs. And the present seems a more favorable opportunity for the inauguration of such a change than we are likely to have for a long time.

The public attention is attracted more strongly by these matters than it has ever been before; the abuses and defects of the old system are more apparent than they ever were before; our whole administrative system is being newly organized under the influence of the war. The value of experience, of training and skill, is now recognized on all sides. Such appointments as that of Mr. McCulloch to the Secretaryship of the Treasury, or, in other words, the promotion of an officer of tried ability from a lower to a higher position—Mr. Lincoln's refusal to turn present incumbents out to give new aspirants "their turn"—his own re-election, and the movement which is being made in some directions to have disabled soldiers receive permanent appointments in the public service—are all indications that there is a general awakening to the necessity of reform.—*N. Y. Times.*

Henry S. Foote, late rebel Congressman from Tennessee, has issued a Manifesto from London, in which he gives an explanation of his flight from Richmond and America. It is addressed to his constituents in Tennessee, and shows them the hopelessness of the Confederate cause and urges them to return to their allegiance to the Union. This paper closes as follows:

"On arriving in the city of London I sat down to draw up this address to my valued neighbors and friends of Tennessee. It is not now my fortunate lot to see you face to face; I may possibly never again have that satisfaction; but I entreat you, my countrymen and fellow-citizens, whatever may be the action of President Lincoln and the party now in power in Washington city upon the propositions submitted to them in this correspondence, that you yourselves will lose no time in returning to the bosom of the Federal Union. It is far better, in my deliberate opinion, that you should do so, and do so at once, than to take the chances of future military successes under Jefferson Davis and his present official associates, and rely upon them for the future restoration of your liberties after they shall have been once completely surrendered to the most unfeeling and degrading despotism that has existed in the world since the days of Dionysius of Syracuse."

The Oath of Loyalty in the Supreme Court.

The Supreme Court has vindicated itself. Henceforth no lawyer who is unwilling to swear fealty to his Government and disconnect himself from all affiliation with rebels, can practice at its bar. It is right that the highest judicature of the nation should exhort itself from even the suspicion of harboring rebel sympathizers within precincts consecrated by the genius of Marshall and the learning of Story. It is right, too, that men who are the sworn conservators of the law, and whose lives are devoted to the protection of their clients, should not shrink from avowing their unqualified loyalty and their honest indignation at the works of treason. No man who hesitates about disclaiming all sympathy with rebellion should be heard at the bar of the humblest, much less of the highest tribunal of the land, and accordingly the Supreme Court has ordered that henceforth all lawyers who seek to practice there shall take the oath prescribed for other officers by the Congress of the United States.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

"What, are you drunk again?" "No my dear, not drunk, but a little bit slipperly. The fact is, my dear, some scoundrel has been rubbing my boots till they are as smooth as glass."

The "Vacillating Sherman."

The Army and Navy Journal makes the following statement as to the present march of the General whom the rebels have some times accused of vacillation:

"The conquest of the Carolinas was deliberately planned. It was no experiment, no lucky hit, no sequel of the enemy's 'plan of concentration.' The opening of the base at Newbern, and the line of supply by way of the Neuse and the Atlantic and North Carolina Railroad, and even the advance on Kingston and Goldsboro, were projected before Sherman set foot from Savannah. He himself distinctly declared at Fayetteville that his astonishing 500-mile march had been conducted, almost without swerving, along the path sketched out by him at the outset."

Some of the results of this great march, after Raleigh shall have been taken, are thus noted by the same journal:

"Three contiguous States then will each have furnished a triple triumph for the laurels of the army led by Sherman—three capitals, Milledgeville, Columbia and Raleigh; three railroad junctions of the highest importance, Atlanta, Columbia and Goldsboro; three chief coastwise cities and seaports, Savannah, Charleston and Wilmington. Surely none of the sister States can complain that unequal attention has been shown to some other of the three."

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, AND DEBILITY. DR. STRICKLAND'S TONIC.—We can recommend those suffering with Loss of Appetite, Indigestion, or Dyspepsia, Nervousness and Nervous Debility, to use Strickland's Tonic. It is a vegetable preparation, free from alcoholic liquors; it strengthens the whole nervous system; it creates a good appetite, and is warranted to cure Dyspepsia and Nervous Debility.

For sale by Druggists generally at \$1 per bottle. Prepared by Dr. A. Strickland, 6 East Fourth street, Cincinnati, O.
June 27, 1864-336-tw&wlv.

J. R. GRUNDY,
WHOLESALE GROCER AND
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
205 MAIN STREET,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
Jan. 20-6m.

VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE
FOR SALE!

BY virtue of the judgment of the Franklin Circuit Court, rendered at the February term, 1865, in the case of James Harlan's administrators vs. James Harlan's heirs, &c. I will sell at public outcry, at the Court-house door in the city of Frankfort, on the

THIRD MONDAY IN APRIL NEXT,

being County Court day, the following valuable

REAL ESTATE!

1. THE RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, in the city of Frankfort, and the lot upon which it is situated. The house is large and commodious, and the lot a corner lot, 200 feet square. An orchard, by the judgment of the Court to sell the said property in one body, or divide it into two or more parcels, as in my opinion may be best for all concerned. Persons desiring the whole property will indicate to me before the day of sale the amount at which they will start the bidding of this property, if it should be sold in a body, and persons desiring to purchase only parts of the lots for building purposes, will indicate what they will bid for such parts respectively.

2. THE FARM AND COUNTRY RESIDENCE

of James Harlan, dec'd, immediately outside of the city limits, adjoining the farms of E. H. Taylor, L. A. Thomas, and Philip Strickland. It is the farm purchased by the deceased from the heirs of S. I. M. Major. It contains 150 acres, of which about 35 or 40 acres are wood land, and nearly all of the balance is in cultivation. The improvements upon this farm are unusually good, and it is as desirable a farm or a suburban residence, of its size, as is to be found in this locality.

3. The undivided half (lower half) of a

HOUSE AND LOT

formerly occupied by deceased as a law office, and by J. C. Remond for the State Indemnity. It contains four large rooms, besides two small rooms, with a good back yard. A. C. Kenon owns the other half of this property, and I am authorized to sell the whole of it.

4. A FARM

about nine miles from Frankfort, known as the Simon Hopper farm, containing about 154 acres. This is one of the best farms in the neighborhood in which it is situated. It has upon it very fair buildings, suitable for residence and farming purposes. It is well timbered, has a first rate grass farm, and is not very far from the railroad.

5. The undivided half of a

HOUSE AND LOT

in the city of Louisville, on Center street, formerly owned by one Timmons, and conveyed by him to George Robertson and Jas. Harlan. This is a first rate residence for a small family.

Purchasers are invited to examine each piece of property for themselves.

THE COMMONWEALTH FRANKFORT.

APRIL.....4, 1865

Glorious News!

Richmond Ours!!

Grant! Meade!
Sheridan! Warren!
Weitzel!

WASHINGTON CITY,
April 3d, 1865.

To Gov. Bramlette:

The following telegram from the President announces the evacuation of Petersburg, and probably of Richmond, has just been received by this Department this morning:

"General Grant reports Petersburg evacuated and he is confident Richmond also is. He is pushing forward to cut off if possible the retreating army. Signed A. LINCOLN."

LATER.

It appears from a dispatch of Gen. Weitzel's just received by this Department, that our forces under his command, are in Richmond, having taken it at eight fifteen (8.15) this morning.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

STILL LATER.

WASHINGTON CITY,
April 3d, 1865.

To Gov. Bramlette:

The following official confirmation of the capture of Richmond and Petersburg, announces that the City is on fire.

CITY POINT, VA., 11 A. M.

Gen. Weitzel telegraphs as follows:

"We took Richmond at 8.15 this morning and captured many prisoners. The City is now on fire in one place. I am making every effort to put it out. The people received us with much enthusiasm and expressions of joy."

Gen. Grant started early this morning.

E. M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

The above despatches speak for themselves. We have no word of comment. We can only thank God, congratulate our readers on the grand news, and join our voices with the millions who are at this hour praising our Lieutenant General for the splendid work he has done for the glorious old Union. The last four years, sacrifice of blood and treasure has not been in vain—the rebellion is crushed—the Union is preserved.

By order of Gov. Bramlette a salute of 100 guns is being fired in honor of the recent victories.

The following review of news from Gen. Grant was written before the consummation of his great movement was effected. We give it as the narration of immediately preceding events which resulted in the fall of Richmond.

Most cheering news from Gen. Grant have reached us. He has accomplished a successful advance, and is on the eve of a great victory. Already he is victorious but his great object is not yet fully accomplished—that is as far as heard from. He is forcing Lee to an evacuation of Petersburg and Richmond, or to a surrender—his supplies will be cut off and a junction with Johnston prevented. The advance is along the whole line and the enemy has fallen back. Their lines and entrenchments have been broken through, and forts, guns and prisoners taken. According to the last dispatch, Sheridan with his heavy force is coming in from the west on the enemy's flank. He has done great execution, having captured three brigades of infantry, a wagon train and several batteries. President Lincoln closes his latest despatch with the important intelligence that Gen. Wright is already tearing up the South side Railroad. If so, the fall of Petersburg is ensured. The result of all of Gen. Grant's combinations is now being revealed and he will go steadily on to final victory.

The enemy made another desperate attack on Fort Steadman on Wednesday night, their object being to break through the lines of the 9th corps, and to reach City Point. A brisk fight was continued through the night and far into the morning. The rebel columns were repulsed with heavy loss, while the Federal loss was very small. This shows that Grant has left his fortifications well manned and that his lines are not weakened by his advance.

Gen. Sherman is still at Goldsboro preparing his army for another advance. In anticipation of this the rebels are making their preparations to evacuate Raleigh. All the departments of the State government and the Military stores have been removed to Greensboro, some eighty miles further west.

The advance of General Stoneman's force captured Boon, N. C., on March 28th. The rebel force was routed, with a loss of ten men killed and sixty-five wounded and prisoners. His command is now well into North Carolina, and is threatening Salisbury, Greensboro, and Danville. Lee's chances of escape are rapidly lessening.

A Richmond paper has a long article on Gen. Grant's combinations in which it acknowledges the danger of the Confederacy. It says, without doubt, this combination is very formidable, and installs a tremendous crisis, and the solution of the war. Grant will give them their death blow or they will give him his. It calls upon the people to do their duty, and claims that the soldiers will do theirs, and concludes with saying that the result is with God. The article is attributed to Jeff. Davis.

The Union forces are closing around Mobile. The gunboats are anxiously waiting the signal to attack. That city will soon be in our hands—probably by evacuation.

The new Legislature of Tennessee convened at Nashville at 12 o'clock yesterday. The occasion was duly celebrated at the Capital of the State.

In the rush of good news the gold quotations have been forgotten—it has fallen out of sight.

The tone of the late debate on American affairs in the House of Commons, of March 13th, was highly friendly towards this country. Facts were stated and admissions were made which are both condemnatory of England's course towards the United States during the present war and apologetic of the feeling against her in this country. Messrs. Foster, Disraeli and Bright, and Lord Palmerston were the principal speakers. They all take the ground that they are no fears of hostilities on the part of the United States, and commend our Government for the manner in which it has acted towards the English Government. Mr. Bright said:

"I will take the liberty of expressing this opinion, that there never has been an Administration in the United States, since the time of the Revolutionary War up to this hour, more entirely favorable to peace with all foreign countries, and more especially favorable to peace with this country, than the government of which President Lincoln is the head. [Hear, hear.] I will undertake to say that the most exacting investigation of what has taken place will be unable to point to a single word he has written, or a single act he has done since his first accession to power that betrays that anger or passion or ill feeling toward this country which some people here imagine influences the breast of this Cabinet."

Lord Palmerston confirmed this statement, giving it as his opinion that his Government had no "complaint to make of the Government of the United States—they have acted in a fair and honorable manner in all the matters that have arisen between us." Mr. Disraeli said of our Government, "that, under circumstances of almost unprecedented difficulty, that Government has conducted itself with great energy and discretion," and the declaration was concurred in by Lord Derby. The question then might be asked, Mr. Froster said, "why should there be, then, this extraordinary suspicion of America. It arose," he said, "from the efforts of two classes—one consisting of Confederate agents and sympathizers, the other of disappointed prophets." The fact is that the leaders of the rebellion, despite their repeated assertions of their ability to win their independence, unassisted, knew from the first that they had no hope of success without the aid of England and France. So even before they dared to strike the first blow they had their emissaries at work in those countries, poisoning the minds of the people and Governments against our country. Their purpose was and yet is to provoke England to hostilities against the United States. How they succeeded in the early part of the secession movement with the English Government, Mr. Bright brought to the recollection of the House of Commons. He said:

"We recollect that occurred when the news arrived here of the first shot fired at Fort Sumter. I think that was about the 4th of April, and immediately after it was announced that a new Minister was coming from the United States to this country. Mr. Dallas had represented that as he did not represent the new government, nor the new President, he would rather not undertake anything of importance. It was announced that his successor had left New York on a certain day, and that when we have the date of a departure from New York for this country we can calculate the time of arrival here to within twelve hours. Mr. Adams arrived in London on the 13th of May, and when he opened his newspapers the next morning he found it contained the proclamation of neutrality and the acknowledgment of the belligerent rights of the South. In my opinion the proper course would have been to have waited until Mr. Adams arrived, and to have discussed the matter with him in a friendly manner, when an explanation might have been given of the grounds upon which the English Government felt themselves bound to issue it. But every thing was done in an unfriendly manner, and the effect was to afford great comfort at Richmond, and generally to give those people of America who were most anxious for the continuance of the friendly and amicable relations between that country and England."

England is becoming aware of the true character of the Confederacy and its agents. Gens. Grant and Sherman have wonderfully opened their eyes to the fault—if not crime—of their conduct and to the "energy and discretion" with which our Government has conducted itself both in the war at home and in its relations with foreign states. This being the case, and the cause and the end of the rebellion being more fully understood in England, there seems to be no danger of a disturbance between the two countries. The debate to which we have alluded shows this clearly—England has no ground for hostility against us and will not, by interference in our affairs, initiate war, late rumors to the contrary notwithstanding.

The Louisville Democrat treats of the affairs around Richmond in a decidedly new and original way. It does not think that Gen. Grant is holding Lee in Richmond "as in a vice," but on the other hand, that Lee is holding Grant in his present position and that he has met with an absolute success in keeping Gen. Grant before the Rebel Capital so long. This is a most philosophical view of the subject. The Democrat has been studying the New York News and "Druid's" letters lately. Grant, it thinks, is in a bad fix; he cannot escape but is obliged to remain where he is. He is held so tightly there that though a few days ago Lee attacked him with nearly all his forces and attempted to push him back, he could not succeed. But Lee was driven back to his own lair with a heavy loss, and Grant's army crept up still closer into the "vice." The Democrat is at liberty, of course, to hold what view it may please of the Lieut. General and his army, but the truth remains that Gen. Lee has not been able to leave Richmond, or despatch any force from there, since Grant invested the city, without losing that which the rebels themselves acknowledge would be the loss of the Confederacy. Nor has Gen. Grant been inactive. Gen. Sherman's entire campaign has been in accordance with plans marked out before he commenced the movement from Atlanta. From all the indications of that movement and others working in conjunction with it, there can be no doubt that one master mind had conceived it all and given instructions accordingly—Gen. Grant is the great director of it all. "Gen. Grant's army is at a dead lock at Richmond, where Lee, with sixty thousand men, is keeping Grant, with three hundred thousand men, fully employed," says the Democrat. Yes; Grant, though probably he has not two-thirds of that number of men, is "fully employed," but it is in crushing the rebellion, which by his splendid combinations he is fully effecting. It needs a heavy force to hold Lee in Richmond, but every day he is held there lessens the prospects of the success of the rebellion—brings nearer the death of the Confederacy. Gen. Sherman could never have made the march from Atlanta to Goldsboro, nor Schofield have won Wilmington and made his march to a union with Sherman's forces, nor Sheridan have succeeded in his last ride, nor Thomas moved on as he is doing, did not Grant keep Lee with his army close in Richmond. The fact is when Gen. Grant commenced his move on Richmond last May, he fastened a bulldog's grip on the throat of the Confederacy and he has never loosened it and never will till he shakes the last breath out of its miserable body. That is the reason he is so belittled by the seceders and their admirers and sympathizers—that is the reason the Democrat is endeavoring to bring him into contempt. But the contempt will fall upon his traducers.

P. S. Will the Democrat tell us what it thinks of Lee holding "Grant and his much larger army as in a vice" now? Its theory looks well in the light of to-day's news!

Capt. Gregory and the fight with guerrillas in Hickman County.

We have received some further accounts of this fight from the Military Headquarters in our city. Capt. Gregory was formerly of the 3d battalion, Capital Guards. At the solicitation of Gen. Meredith and citizens of Paducah he went with a company of twenty-two men in pursuit of guerrillas, leaving Paducah on the 22d of March. On the same day he found a band of about fifty-five or sixty of them at the house of Thomas Hayden, some thirty-five miles south of Paducah. Capt. Gregory left five of his men to take care of the horses, and with the seventeen remaining made an advance upon and surrounded the house. The Captain broke open the door with a Spencer carbine, and as he did so fired and killed McDougal, the leader of the band. He was himself fired upon and instantly killed. His men fought the fight out around his body, wrenching the pistols from the hands of the guerrillas and firing upon them with their own weapons. Six guerrillas were killed, and twenty wounded, most of them mortally. The rest escaped, leaving forty horses and sixty guns and pistols, together with a number of blankets, hats caps &c. The Union loss was two killed—Capt. Gregory and John Ramsey, a veteran of the 20th Kentucky. None were wounded.

The loss of Capt. Gregory is much lamented. He had proved himself an officer of great ability, both for his fighting and administrative qualities. He was also a conscientious and accomplished gentleman, and stood firmly by his state and country while most of his friends were seduced into the rebellion. He had suffered greatly from guerrillas by reason of his patriotism, almost all of his property having been destroyed, and a brother and sister both having been murdered by the miscreants. Yet he was never actuated by feelings of revenge in his treatment of them. His death was well and bravely avenged by his men. Capt. Gregory was a citizen of Graves County. Capt. McDougal, the leader of the guerrilla band, was a great scoundrel, having served four years in the Penitentiary. He was the terror of South Western Kentucky, and Western Tennessee.

IMPORTANT REVELATIONS.—We publish to-day, the full letter of the New York Tribune giving a statement of facts with regard to matters in the Southern Confederacy, which are now generally believed. We have already given a sketch of this statement with some comments on it, but believing that it will prove of interest to our readers, it is given to-day in full. These revelations are believed to be true. The statement is fully endorsed by the National Intelligencer.

That paper says it "learns from a source entitled to all credit, from one who has access to intelligence in possession of the Government that the substance of the fact detailed by the New York Tribune, in its late publication regarding the weakness of the rebellion, as evinced by the testimony of its leaders, is entirely true." The Tribune's letter receives corroboration from statements in the rebel papers and from what we know of the views of rebel leaders and of the present state of the Confederacy. If true, then, the disclosures are highly important. They show the speedy advent of peace. The views of their leaders and the true condition of the Confederacy cannot be long hidden from the people—the victories Grant is now gaining if only pursued a while longer will open the eyes of the people to the hopelessness of their cause. Its immediate downfall is then assured. In that way let peace come. Our Government has done all it can do to effect it but its terms have been spurned. The quickest surest and peace will be effected by the sword.

From the tone of the Irish press we infer, says the Cincinnati Commercial, that the people of the Emerald Isle are rapidly organizing resistance to English authority, and that an outbreak, of a more formidable character than that of 1848, may occur at any time. The police are kept busy rummaging the houses of suspected men, arresting them on suspicion, and throwing them into prisons, without form of examination or trial. A case of this kind occurred in Skibbereen, recently, and the people were so indignant that they burned their priest in effigy, it having been reported that he was instrumental in furnishing the authorities with information which led to the arrest. The debates in Parliament, on the condition of Ireland, show that the statesmen of England are not without grave apprehensions of trouble. The Fenians appear to be at the bottom of the mischief, and the authorities are industrious in ferreting them out. Those who act as informers for the police are stigmatized as "felon-setters," and execrated by the populace every where. Meantime, every new arrest adds to the excitement, and increases the prejudices of the people. An insurrection appears to be inevitable, unless Parliament makes concessions that will relieve the people of the oppressions of which they complain, and justify.

The "Mediterranean Fleet," now sitting out in New York, will consist in part of the steam-frigates Brooklyn, Colorado, Minnesota, Powhatan, Wabash and sloop Kearsage. Some of the new gunboats of the Eutaw class will also be sent, and it is reported that the Dunderberg, Dictator, Puritan and New Ironsides will represent the iron arm of the service. The squadron, so far as definitely announced, includes six steamships, carrying 200 guns of formidable calibre. Rear Admiral Goldsborough will command the squadron. Since the war broke out the American navy has hardly been represented in foreign waters, and this display of the naval power of the Union, at a time when its prowess is in the ascendant on the land, and State after State is being wrested from the insurgents, will not be without a happy effect abroad.

Encouraging Prospects.

The military plot thickens. The situation is becoming invested with an intensity of interest which has not been equalled in the whole course of the war. Viewed simply as a dramatic spectacle, we can imagine nothing that will exceed in grandeur the field of conflict in Virginia and North Carolina. But it has a higher significance. It betokens the death struggle of rebellion. It foreshadows the end which is visibly and rapidly approaching. The manufactured victories of Lee neither raise the courage of his own troops nor depress the soldiers of the Union. His policy in that respect is too well understood. His desperate attempts to force our lines in Virginia and to arrest our progress in North Carolina have only ended in disaster to himself and his army. His policy, his plans, his generalship, are of no avail. The prestige of success has utterly deserted his cause, and misfortune perches upon his banners. Read the despatches from Gen. Grant in regard to the results so far of the exciting operations in front of Petersburg. Read the brief but vastly important report from Gen. Sherman of his operations since he left Fayetteville. The temporary advantage acquired by the Rebels at Fort Steadman only serves to heighten the brilliancy of their repulse, and to illumine the bravery and the irresistible fighting qualities of our own troops. The attempt of Johnston to arrest the triumphant march of Sherman only served to bring out into bolder relief the invincibility of Sherman's veterans, and the folly and stupidity of undertaking to check an advance which the whole united force of the Rebels is incapable of seriously interrupting. That Lee should act on the offensive is not surprising. He is compelled by the piteous appeals of the people, by the howlings of the press and by the stern demands of the despot who is trying to prolong his grasp of a barren sceptre, to do something. And he has done something. He has lost the effective services of several thousand men whom he cannot afford to dispend with. To add to his discomfiture these losses are largely disproportionate, our own killed and wounded being comparatively few. The assault at Petersburg was momentarily a success, but that ephemeral advantage was neutralized by the skill of our combinations and the intrepidity of our soldiers. They were only surprised—not overpowered; they were stunned by suddenness and dash, but they soon recovered and paid back their blows with compound interest. The splendid morale of our troops presents a striking contrast with the demoralization of their antagonists. On the one side is the elastic vigor springing from the absolute certainty of success; on the other is the discouragement and despair incident to inevitable defeat. Let General Lee repeat these desperate ventures as often as he pleases. They hurt us but little, while they damage him immensely. He will not be able to play at that game, nor, indeed, at any other, much longer, for his strength is dwindling away, and he has no means of replacing it. Already he is

nearly driven to madness by the extent of his embarrassments and perplexities, and it is perfectly clear to the dullest comprehension that his disturbing visions of panic, failure and flight will soon be realized.—Balt. American.

The correspondent of the Evening Post with the Army of the Potomac says, I have been with the army ever since the first lodgement was made at Yorktown, but never before saw the troops in such magnificent spirits. The recent victories, together with the constant tide of reinforcements arriving here, have given the men renewed confidence in their ability to soon capture the rebel capital. On to Richmond!

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 4th day of April, 1865, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C. Graxendale, Mrs. Han-Landers, Miss Mattie Lashley, James Martin, Mrs. Matty McDaniel, Sanford Pool, Mrs. Mollie Petty, George C. Reynolds, Miss Apolen Reynolds, Joseph Smith, Miss Martha Sanders, William R. Thomas, Granville Taylor, Mrs. Agnes Warner, Mrs. Ellen Wilson, Mrs. H. C. January, Preston Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of last Office open from 7 o'clock, A. M., until 7 P. M. W. A. GAINES, P. M. April 4, 1865-1t.

FOR SALE.

MY thorough-bred Race Stallion, BOB JOHNSON. He was sired by Boston, dam Lux, by Wagner, out of Butterly, by Sumpter, out of a Bazzard mare. I have also other Thorough-bred Stock, both young and old, which I will sell low for cash. V. M. FLORENCE, Frankfort Commonwealth copy three times and send account to this office for payment.—Obs. & Rep.

HEADQUARTERS KENTUCKY VOLUNTEERS,

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort, March 30, 1865.

CIRCULAR,

No. 1. The following section of an act of Congress, approved March 3d, 1865, is published for their information and guidance of all concerned: "SECTION 21. And be it further enacted, That, in addition to the other lawful penalties of the crime of desertion from the military or naval service of the United States, who shall not return to said service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal within sixty days after the proclamation hereinafter mentioned, shall be deemed and taken to have voluntarily relinquished and forfeited their rights of citizenship and their rights to become citizens; and such deserters shall be forever incapable of holding any office of trust or profit under the United States, or of exercising any rights of citizens thereof, and all persons who shall hereafter desert the military or naval service, and all persons who, being duly enrolled, shall depart the jurisdiction of the district in which he is enrolled, or go beyond the limits of the United States, with intent to avoid any draft into the military or naval service, duly ordered, shall be liable to the penalties of this section. And the President is hereby authorized and required forthwith, on the passage of this act, to issue his proclamation, in which proclamation the President is requested to notify all deserters returning within sixty days as aforesaid, that they shall be pardoned on condition of returning to their regiments and companies, or to such other organizations as they may be assigned to, until they shall have served for a period of time equal to their original term of enlistment."

As required by the above section, the President has issued his proclamation of date March 11th, 1865, requiring all deserters to return to their proper posts, and notifying them that all such as shall, on or before the 10th day of May, 1865, return to service, or report themselves to a Provost Marshal, shall be pardoned on condition that they serve the remainder of their original term of enlistment, and in addition thereto, a period equal to the time lost by desertion. An opportunity is thus offered to all deserters, and those absent without proper authority, to return to their posts of duty, and thus wipe from the records the charge of their crimes. An earnest appeal is therefore made to all who have deserted from any of the organizations of troops from this State, to return immediately to the same, or report themselves to the nearest Provost Marshal, who will see them properly forwarded, and thereby relieve themselves from the penalty of utter and complete disfranchisement, and their relations and friends from the mortification and grief consequent thereupon.

By order of the Governor, D. W. LINDSEY, Adjutant General of Kentucky.

April 4-3t.

HEAD-QUARTERS NATIONAL LEGION,

INSPECTOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, Frankfort Ky., March 30, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS

No. 1.

1. Having been appointed and commissioned by His Excellency, the Governor, Inspector General for the State of Kentucky, and having entered upon the discharge of the duties of the same, with my Headquarters at Frankfort, Ky., all communications in regard to the organization of the Enrolled Militia, and of companies of Active Militia in each regimental district, to form the Kentucky National Legion, will be addressed to these Headquarters.

11. An act of the Legislature to organize and discipline the Militia of Kentucky, approved March 4, 1865, directs that the Active Militia shall be styled the "Kentucky National Legion," and shall be composed of all companies organized in the different regimental districts in the State.

For the purpose of organizing the Active Militia, and having them ready for active duty in the field, the Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Militia orders that one company of Active Militia be immediately organized in each regimental district.

The first and second wards of Louisville will compose a regimental district; the third and fourth wards a regimental district; the fifth and sixth wards a regimental district; the seventh, eighth, ninth and tenth wards a regimental district; the tenth, eleventh, and twelfth wards a regimental district. The other districts in the State will remain as heretofore ordered, each county being considered a regimental district, except where two or more have been formed into one district.

The "Kentucky National Legion" should be composed of the best men in the State. They elect their own officers, and it is hoped and believed that they will elect such only as will reflect credit upon the State and upon themselves. WM. H. HAYS, Inspector General of Kentucky.

Journal, Democrat and Press, published two weeks. April 4-v. w. 1m.

300 COPIES, STANTON'S REVISED STATUTES.

LATEST EDITION.

FOR Sale at the Office of Secretary of State, at the low price of \$5 per copy. This is the last Edition.

Feb. 7, 1865-3m.

NOTICE.

To the Citizens of Frankfort.

HAVING engaged the services of an excellent Baker, I propose to deliver, at your doors every morning, fresh light bread hot from the oven. I will also keep on hand a full supply, which will be furnished any hour at Pierson's old stand, on St. Clair street, one door below Express Office. A. J. GRAHAM. March 24, 1865-2w.

WANTED.

BOARDING for a young man and wife in a private Boarding house, or private family, in the suburbs or a short distance from the city. Address B. H. W., care Capt. Jno. S. Davis, Jr., A. Q. M., Frankfort, Ky. Please state terms. March 31-1t.

NOTICE.

THERE will be a meeting of the members of the Kentucky Insurance Company, held in the city of Frankfort, Ky., on Tuesday, April 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., to elect officers and transact such other business as may come before the meeting. By order of the members. March 31, swt.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.

BANK NOTE

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Constantly on hand, Bank Note Paper, made to order, superior quality.

The above office is under the supervision of

GEORGE T. JONES,

S. E. Cor. of Fourth and Main Sts., Cin. March 31, 1865-3m.

To those who possess a Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine.

THE undersigned agent for Messrs. Wm. Sumner & Co., of Louisville, is in the city, and prepared to adjust and put improvements on Machines. He will remain but a few days and may be found at MERRIWEATHER'S HOTEL. He is also prepared to take orders for and to furnish the Machines at Cincinnati prices, and will give full instruction in its use. O. BLAIDSDELL, Mar. 31-2t. Agent for Wm. Sumner & Co.

Master Commissioner's Notice.

FRANKLIN CIRCUIT COURT.

Mary C. Gore's Executor, Plaintiff, vs. Mary C. Gore's Heirs, Defendants, In Equity.

BY the order of the Franklin Circuit Court, made in this cause at the February term, 1865, the same has been referred to me to ascertain the estate which came to the hands of the Executor, the amount of debts paid and to be paid to him, what disposition has been made of the slaves set free, and such other matters touching said estate as will show the amounts to be divided amongst the devisees and heirs. Also to ascertain how many heirs and devisees are entitled to an interest in said estate and what will be the interest of each, or each set. The Executor will make his exhibit and settlement, and parties interested present their proof in time to enable me to report to the June term, 1865, of said court.

March 24, 1865.

G. W. GWIN, Master Commissioner.

T. N. LINDSEY, Attorney. March 25-wm.

NOTICE.

FARMERS' BANK OF KENTUCKY.

Frankfort, March 28, 1865.

THE annual meeting of the stockholders of this Bank, will be held at their Banking House in Frankfort, on Monday the first day of May next, at 10 o'clock, when seven Directors for the principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches will be elected.

By order of the Board J. B. TEMPLE,

March 28-td. Cashier.

LANDRETH'S GUARANTEED GARDEN SEEDS.

JUST received at the old Agency, a large supply of the above well known Garden Seeds of the New Crop. It is only necessary to let the old customers know that they can get them now, while to those not already habitual purchasers of LANDRETH'S SEED, I say make a trial of them, and I guarantee they will give entire satisfaction. Feb. 24, 1865-4m. S. C. BULL.

COUGH NO MORE!

TRY

STICKLAND'S

MELLIFEROUS

COUGH BALSAM.

CURES Coughs, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and Consumption. It is only necessary for any one troubled with these complaints to try one bottle of

Stickland's Melliferous Cough Balsam to convince them that it is the best preparation ever used. It not only cures the above affections of the Throat and Lungs, but it cures Night Sweats and Spitting of Blood, and is an excellent gargle for any kind of Sore Throat. It is pleasant to take, and a safe medicine for infants. Price 50 cents per bottle. For sale by Druggists generally. May 25, 1864 w&twly-325.

